June 25, 1777. NUMB. 2522.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

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Felix, qui potuit rerum cognoſcere cauſas.
Happy he, who can trace out the cauſes of things.
GEORGIC 2. DAVIDSON'S VIRGIL.

THE PREFACE. Several of the following eſſays are tranſlated from a periodical work, publiſhed at Paris, under the title of *Journal Oeconomique*; the tranſlation being undertaken by Dr. Tobias Smollett, an author of great reputation, at the deſire of the late Archibald Campbell, Duke of Argyle, and ſeveral other perſons of taſte and diſtinction, who thought it might conduce to the improvement of uſeful knowledge.

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To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing 472½ acres, pleaſantly ſituated in the townſhip of Paradiſe, on the great road leading from York-town to Black's Gap, and about 12 miles from York, between 70 and 80 acres cleared, all freſh land and under good fence, a good ſpring and ſtream of water runs through it convenient to the buildings; there is a large new dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, nearly finiſhed, a good new double barn, 60 feet long, ſquare logs, ſtables and other out-houſes, all in good repair; it would ſuit any perſon who would chuſe to keep a public houſe, or ſtore. The title is indiſputable. Any perſons inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to Mr. HANS MORRISON, at Hunter's-town, or to me in Strabane townſhip, York county.

June 5, 1777. ‖ 7ſ6. RICHARD BROWN.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber, living in the town of Reading, in Berks county,

TWO ſtone Meſſuages or Tenements, and Lot of Ground, ſituate on Richard and Clement-ſtreets, in the ſaid town, containing in breadth, on Clement-ſtreet, 60 feet, and in depth, on Richard-ſtreet, 230 feet; there are good kitchens and out-houſes on the ſaid lot, a good drawing well of excellent water, and a garden, with fruit trees. And alſo a Tract of Land, ſituate on Mahoney creek, in the county of Berks aforeſaid, containing 320 acres and 19 perches, beſides the uſual allowance; this land is excellently watered, beſides the ſaid creek running through the middle of the ſaid lands; the land is good and a great many acres of meadow may be made. The title is indiſputable. For terms of ſale, apply to PETER MILLER, Eſq; in Philadelphia, or to MATTHIAS MEYER, in Reading. ‖ 7ſ6.

TO BE SOLD,

A CERTAIN Plantation, and two Tracts of Land thereunto belonging, adjoining each other, ſituate in Carnarvon townſhip, Lancaſter county; the one of them containing 230 acres; on this tract are a good log houſe and barn, and a thriving orchard, of apple and peach trees. And the other of them containing 93 acres of excellent meadow ground. For terms of ſale, apply to PETER MILLER, Eſq; in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to the owner, near the premiſes.

HENRY WEAVER, Miller.

*** At the ſaid *Peter Miller*'s Office are ſundry Sums of Money to be put out on moderate Intereſt for ſeveral years. ¶

IF *PATRICK QUEEN*, who came from Caſſel Dawſon, and ſailed from Belfaſt to Philadelphia, about four years ago, and lived in Paxton townſhip, a Tanner by trade, be living, and would ſend an account of his place of reſidence to the ſubſcriber, in the town of Salem, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, who would be glad to ſee or hear from him; or if any perſon that knows of his death, would be ſo kind as to ſend word to the ſubſcriber, it will be thankfully acknowledged by

Salem, June 17, 1777. § CATHERINE QUEEN.

STRAYED away, on the 25th of May laſt, from the plantation of THOMAS CLAYTON, in Cheſter county, near Newlin's tavern, about 6 miles from Wilmington, a ſtrawberry roan mare, with a ſtar in her forehead, her tail not docked, about 14 hands high, 4 years old, and a natural trotter. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, or to Morton Morton, at Chriſtiana Ferry, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS, paid by THOMAS CLAYTON, ‖ 7ſ6.

June 4, 1777.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, a black HORSE, with one white foot, and is branded on the near buttock. The owner is hereby deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ‡ GEORGE GEORGE.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, a black MARE, about three years old, with a ſtar in her forehead, and two white feet. The owner is hereby deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 9, 1777. † JAMES ABRAHAM.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, at the Croſs-roads, in Bucks county, a black HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, ſomething advanced in years. The owner proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to WILLIAM MILLS. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Nottingham, near the Brick Meeting-houſe, the 24th day of May laſt, a bright Bay HORSE, with a black mane and tail, 15 hands high, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. † WILLIAM COLE.

IN CONGRESS, JUNE 16, 1777.

Ordered, That the Letters which have paſſed between General Waſhington and General Howe, on the ſubject of the exchange of priſoners, be publiſhed; and that the ſeveral printers of news-papers throughout the Continent be requeſted to inſert them.

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

For General WASHINGTON's letter of the 9th of April, to which the following is General HOWE's anſwer, ſee this Gazette of the 16th of April.

General HOWE *to General* WASHINGTON.

SIR, *New-York, 21ſt April*, 1777.

I HAVE received your letter of the 9th inſtant, concerning the requiſition of Lieutenant Col. Walcott, a copy of which came incloſed.

Though I obſerve that officer has meant to inſiſt very ſtrongly on the juſtice of the claim for the return of priſoners in your poſſeſſion, which was one of the objects of his appointment, I do not ſee reaſon to ſuſpect that any perſonal incivility was intended by the terms in which his opinion is expreſſed.

Without entering into a needleſs diſcuſſion of the candor or illiberality of the ſentiments on which your arguments are founded, yet ſince you are pleaſed to aſſert, that—"the uſage of your priſoners was ſuch as could not be juſtified,—that this was proclaimed by the concurrent teſtimony of all who came out,—that their appearance ſanctified the aſſertion,—and that melancholy experience, in the ſpeedy death of a large part of them, ſtamped it with infallible certainty." Theſe, I ſay, being what your are pleaſed to aſſume as facts, I cannot omit making ſome obſervations upon them.

It might perhaps ſuit with the policy of thoſe who perſiſt in every expedient to cheriſh the popular deluſion, that the releaſed priſoners ſhould complain of ill uſage, or their captivity might really form a grievous compariſon with the ſtate they were in before they were perſuaded to encounter the viciſſitudes of war. But if their ſufferings were as great as you think yourſelf authoriſed to aſſert, a diſpaſſionate conſideration of the following indiſputable and notorious facts will point out the cauſe to which they are to be, in a great meaſure, aſcribed.

All the priſoners were confined in the moſt airy buildings, and on board the largeſt tranſports in the fleet, which were the very healthieſt places of reception that could poſſibly be provided for them.

They were ſupplied with the ſame proviſions, both in quantity and quality, as were allowed to the King's troops not on ſervice, ſome accidental inſtances excepted, wherein however the omiſſion, when known, was immediately remedied.

Near one half of the whole number of priſoners, whoſe diſeaſes appeared to require peculiar care, as well as ſeparation from the reſt, were at different times received into the Britiſh Hoſpitals, and their own ſurgeons, without reſtriction, ſupplied with medicines for the remaining ſick, until it was diſcovered that they diſputed not to diſpoſe of large quantities by private ſale.

From this ſhort ſtate of facts, it is evident that your priſoners were provided with proper habitations, ſufficient and wholeſome food, and medicines. Nor do I know of any comfort or aſſiſtance, compatible with their ſituation as priſoners, of which they were in want, excepting cloathing; the relief to their diſtreſs in this, and the article of money, of which you were repeatedly adviſed, and they had claim to receive from your care, was neglected or refuſed, while they were furniſhed with every other neceſſary I was in a ſituation to ſupply.

To what cauſe the ſpeedy death of a large part of them is to be attributed I cannot determine, but your own experience will ſuggeſt to you, whether the army under your command, in the courſe of the laſt campaign, was free from ſuch calamitous mortality, though aſſiſted with refreſhments from all parts of the ſurrounding provinces.

It is inſinuated, that I might have releaſed the priſoners before any of the ill conſequences of their detention had taken place; I am obliged to ſay, the event at leaſt appears to have proved the caution with which I ought to have adopted that expedient. The priſoners were ready to be delivered up, waiting only for your proceeding in the exchange, which you had propoſed, and I agreed to.

I admit that able men are not to be required by the party, who, contrary to the laws of humanity, through deſign, or even neglect of reaſonable and practicable care, ſhall have cauſed the debility of the priſoners he ſhall have to offer for exchange; but the argument is not applicable to me in the preſent inſtance.

I might finally put this queſtion: How is the cauſe of debility in priſoners to be aſcertained? But as we differ ſo much in the principle upon which your objections are framed; as I think thoſe objections are unſupported by precedent or equity, and that your adherence to them would be a direct and determined violation of the agreement, it becomes unneceſſary for me to add more, than to call upon you to fulfil the agreement for returning the priſoners demanded by Lieut. Col. Walcott.

With reſpect to the caſe of Mr. Lee, now profeſſed to be a principal motive for your refuſal to continue the exchange of priſoners, it is comprehended, I muſt inſiſt, under my general and original exception to perſons in his circumſtances. With due reſpect, I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant, W. HOWE.

To General George Waſhington, &c. &c.

SIR, *New-York, May 22, 1777.*

NOT having received an anſwer to my letter of the 21ſt of April, I am to requeſt your final deciſion upon the demand I then made of the priſoners in your poſſeſſion, both officers and ſoldiers, in exchange for thoſe I have returned, and for your determination reſpecting the priſoners now here, that I may make my arrangements accordingly.

It is with concern I receive frequent accounts of the ill treatment ſtill exerciſed upon Lieut. Col. Campbell, which I had reaſon to flatter myſelf you would have prevented. He has, it is true, been taken out of a common dungeon, where he had been confined with a degree of rigour that the moſt atrocious crimes would not have juſtified, but he is ſtill kept in the goaler's houſe, expoſed to daily inſults from the deluded populace. This uſage being repugnant to every ſentiment of humanity, and highly unworthy of the character you profeſs, I am compelled to repeat my complaint againſt it, and to claim immediate redreſs to this much injured gentleman.—With due reſpect, I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant, W. HOWE.

General Waſhington, &c. &c.

SIR, *New-York, June* 5, 1777.

SO many days having elapſed ſince my letter to you of the 22d May was diſpatched, without an anſwer, and leſt, by any accident, it ſhould not have gotten to your hands, I am induced to ſend a duplicate thereof, and to preſs my requeſt for your final deciſion upon the demands therein contained. With due reſpect, I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant, W. HOWE.

General Waſhington, &c. &c.

GENERAL WASHINGTON to GENERAL HOWE.

SIR, *Middle-Brook, June* 10, 1777.

YOUR ſeveral letters of the 21ſt of April, 22d of May, and 5th inſtant, have been received.

Having ſtated my ſentiments in an explicit manner in my letter of the ninth of April, upon the ſubject of your demand, and the diſagreement between us, I thought it unneceſſary to trouble you with a repetition of them.—From the complexion of yours of the 21ſt of April, we appeared to differ ſo widely, that I could entertain no hopes of a compromiſe being effected, or that an anſwer would produce any good end.

But as you have called upon me again for my final determination upon the matter, I ſhall freely give it, after making ſome obſervations upon what you have ſaid, with intention to obviate the objections, on my part, to a compliance with your demand through Lieut. Colonel Walcott.

You admit the principle upon which my objection, to account for the whole number of priſoners ſent out by you, is founded, but deny the application, by delicately inſinuating in the firſt inſtance, that the ill-treatment complained of was an "expedient to cheriſh popular deluſion," and by aſſerting, in the ſecond, that ſuppoſing their ſufferings to have been real, they were to be aſcribed to other cauſes than thoſe aſſigned by me.

I ſhall not undertake to determine on whom the charge of endeavouring to excite popular deluſion falls with moſt propriety; but I cannot forbear intimating, that however ſucceſsful ingenious miſcolourings may be in ſome inſtances to perplex the underſtanding in matters of ſpeculation, yet it is difficult to perſuade mankind to doubt the evidence of their ſenſes, and the reality of thoſe facts for which they can appeal to them. Unleſs this can be done, permit me to aſſure you, it will always be believed, whatever may be ſuggeſted to the contrary, that men could not be in a more deplorable ſituation than thoſe unhappy ſufferers were, who are the ſubject of our difference. Did I imagine that you, Sir, had any ſerious ſcruples on the occaſion, I might produce, in ſupport of what I have alledged, the ſtrongeſt proofs that human teſtimony can afford.

To prove that the priſoners did not ſuffer from any ill-treatment or neglect of yours, you ſay, "they were confined in the moſt airy buildings, and on board the largeſt tranſports in the fleet—That they were ſupplied with the ſame proviſions, both in quantity and quality, as were allowed to your troops not on ſervice—That the ſick, ſuch of them as required peculiar care, were received into the Britiſh hoſpitals, and the reſt attended by their own ſurgeons, who were ſupplied with medicines without reſtrictions, till it was diſcovered that they diſpoſed of large quantities by private ſale."

That airy buildings were choſen to confine our men in is a fact I ſhall not diſpute. But whether this was an advantage or not in the winter ſeaſon, I leave you to decide. I am inclined to think it was not—eſpecially as there was a general complaint that they were deſtitute of fire the greater part of the time, and were only prevented from feeling the inclemency of the weather, in its extremeſt rigour, by their crowded ſituation. This I muſt believe was not very conducive to their health, and if we may judge by compariſon, we muſt conclude, they endured ſimilar inconveniencies on board the tranſports.

As to the ſupplies of proviſion, I know not what they were. My ideas of the matter were drawn from their united teſtimony, confirmed by their appearance, which repreſented the allowance as inſufficient in quantity, bad in quality, and irregularly ſerved. You yourſelf mention ſome "accidental circumſtances of omiſſion."—I apprehend they were much more frequent than you were apprized of. It may not be improper to obſerve, that there is a material difference between perſons confined and deprived of every means of ſubſiſtance in aid of their allowance, and thoſe who are at large, and have other reſources, as is the caſe with your troops not on ſervice, who have the benefit of their pay, and what they can occaſionally gain by their labour. You might alſo find, from inquiry, that we made no diſtinction in our ſupplies between your ſoldiers, priſoners with us, and our own in the field. They were not ſtinted to a ſcanty pittance, but had full as much as they could uſe, and of the beſt kind.

In reſpect to the attention paid to the ſick, I am ſorry their accommodation was injured in any degree by the

[*Turn to the fourth Page.*]

The celebrated Dr. PRICE has publiſhed another pamplet in February laſt, and dedicated it to the city of London, as an acknowledgment of the honour they had conferred upon him, entitled, "Additional Obſervations on the Nature "and Value of Civil Liberty, the War with America, "and the State of the Nation, with Remarks upon the "Plans of raiſing Money by Public Loans; an Hiſto- "rical View and an Analyſis of the Public Debts; "alſo a General State of the Debts and Reſources of "France."

IN this pamphlet the Doctor gives the following repreſentation of the public Debts.

	Capital	*Intereſt*
Debt before the war in 1740,	£ 46,382,650	£ 1,903,861
After in 1749,	78,166,906	2,765,608
Augmentation by the war,	31,784,256	861,747
Diminution by the peace, from 1748 to 1755,	3,089,641	111,590
Debt at the commencement of laſt war,	75,077,264	2,654,018
Debt at the end of the war in 1763,	146,582,844	4,840,821
Augmentation by the war,	71,505,580	2,186,803
Diminution by the peace in 12 years from 1763 to 1775,	10,639,793	400,000
Debt in 1775, - -	135,943,051	4,440,821

The Doctor then proceeds, "We are now embarked in another war, and the public debt is viſibly increaſing. The maſs of Exchequer Bills, which amounted to 1,250,000l. has been increaſed to 1,500,000l. A new capital of 2,150,000l. has been added to the Three per Cent. Conſolidated Annuities, and in the laſt ſeſſion a new loan of a million was agreed to. The laſt year then has added 3 400,000l. to our national debt, beſides a vaſt ſum for which no proviſion has yet been made, conſiſting of debts for the marine, artillery, victualling-office, tranſport veſſels and the army. The preſent year (1777) will add thereto an augmentation equally great, and no one knows what theſe debts may amount to before our preſent troubles ceaſe;—a *foreign* war, joined to the preſent *civil* war, might raiſe them to *two hundred millions* ſterling; but more probably will reduce them to---NOTHING."

In the introduction to this work, the author makes mention of a ſwarm of writers, who have attacked his firſt *Obſervations*, &c. many of whom have been rather influenced by the ſpirit of party and paſſion, than the voice of decency and reaſon. "I leave, ſays he, for the preſent, the field open to thoſe who would amuſe themſelves about me; wiſhing them the ſame ſatisfaction that I feel, in my intentions to advance the intereſts of peace and juſtice, and carrying my views farther than this world of diſcord and tumult,---of politicks I take my laſt farewell."

After this preamble the Doctor enters into his ſubject, and contemplating the picture of the preſent ſtate of the nation, he laments the obſtinacy of adminiſtration, in not entering into any mode of reconciliation with America: "I know, ſays he, from good authority, that no longer ago than the month of June laſt an accommodation might have taken place with the colonies upon a reaſonable and moderate plan, without relinquiſhing any of the rights claimed by this country, except that of *having a power to alter their charters, and diſpoſe of their property.* And as this plan would have reſtored peace, and prevented the deſolating calamities in which Great-Britain and America are at this day involved, no friend to humanity can avoid lamenting that it was not adopted. But our miniſters have prefered *means of force*, and the *right of conqueſt*; and the conſequence has been that the colonies, provoked and irritated beyond all bearing, at laſt reſolved to diſengage themſelves, and authoriſed the Congreſs to declare them *Independent States*, which has been done, as we all know, on the 4th of July laſt. After that time, 'tis probable they have applied to foreign powers, and it is to be feared that at this very moment it would be in vain to offer thoſe very conditions, which before they intreated us to grant them. All this is the neceſſary conſequence of principles which govern human nature. The time perhaps was, when we ourſelves would have acted with more violence, and inſtead of making repreſentations and prayers, as America has done, we would have refuſed the moſt advantageous offers, if they had been made to us with haughty threats and military array. If King William, inſtead of croſſing the ſea upon our *invitation* to be our deliverer, had done it by *invaſion* at the head of an army, and preſented us with a bill of rights, perhaps we ſhould have rejected it with diſdain;—perhaps we ſhould conſider *liberty* itſelf as contemptible as *ſlavery*, if we were only to enjoy it as a favour from an inſolent conqueror. But we have for a long time acted as if we thought that the people of America had not the feelings and paſſions of *men*, not to ſay of *Engliſhmen*. It is indeed ſtrange, that our miniſters have not long ago ſeen their miſtake in the treatment of the colonies; that they have not perceived that gradually they might have been influenced into any thing, but would be forced or *dragooned* into nothing. If James II. had avoided violence, if he had been a little more patient, and more ſecret in the purſuit of his views, he might have obtained all that he wiſhed; but too haſty meaſures, and an open avowal of his odious pretenſions to unlimited power, precipitated his ruin: This was afterwards experienced."

The Doctor then adds, "Things have been conducted here, as well as in Ireland, upon a plan leſs *expeditious* 'tis true, but in the event more *certain*. If ſuch a plan had been purſued in America, the whole empire would in time have been eaſily and quietly lull'd to repoſe in the lap of corruption and ſlavery. The colonies then, from what has happened, may eſteem themſelves happy, that they were not thought worthy of being treated with ſo much precaution. Forcible meaſures have done for them all that their warmeſt patriots could have wiſhed; ſuch meaſures have united them together, and linked them in one common chain of government; ſuch meaſures have checked the career of luxury, and prevented its infection from becoming general; ſuch meaſures have learned them to look for reſources among themſelves, and taught them the uſe of arms; by ſuch meaſures they have been led to form a naval and military power, which may one day become ſuperior to any force that would attack them, and ſerve as the means of ſecuring from invaſion and violence a government founded in juſtice and virtue, under which the oppreſſed from every part of the habitable world will find an aſylum, and meet with peace, protection and liberty. In ſhort, ſuch meaſures have in all probability haſtened the ſeparation of the *new* world from the *old*, which will begin a new æra in the annals of mankind, and will produce a revolution more important perhaps than any that has happened in human affairs."

This prediction of Mr. Price's leads him to the following reflections, "As a friend, ſays he, to the general intereſts of humanity, I ought then to rejoice at theſe *very meaſures*, and bleſs that Being who governs the univerſe, and whoſe Almighty Hand often brings forth *good* out of the *evil* deſigns of mortals—But when I conſider the preſent evils they are to occaſion, and the cataſtrophe which threatens *Great-Britain*, my whole body ſhudders; I feel myſelf unable to look into futurity, without feeling the keeneſt pangs in contemplating the fate of this empire, but a little while ago united and happy, now torn in pieces, and become the victim of blindneſs and deſpotic violence. Deeply impreſſed with theſe ſentiments, and aſtonned at the dreadful criſis which preſents itſelf to my eyes, tho' my voice is feeble, I cannot help raiſing it and crying out to my country: *Ceaſe from carrying the flames of war into your own boſom: Withdraw your armies from the Colonies: Offer them your power to* PROTECT *not to* DESTROY *them: Grant them the ſecurity they aſk for their property and their charters: Renounce thoſe ideas of* DIGNITY *which have induced you to prefer the* EXACTIONS OF VIOLENCE *to the* OFFERS OF GRATITUDE, *and made you hazard* EVERY THING *to* GAIN NOTHING. *By ſuch wiſdom, by ſuch equity,* America *perhaps will be preſerved, and the breach, which our enemies behold with triumphant joy, and all Europe with aſtoniſhment, might be repaired.*——— But what am I ſaying? At this very moment in which I am writing, the poſſibility of a reconciliation may be loſt.—America may have formed Alliances.—The die may be caſt for ever!"

COLOGNE, February 21.

WE hear from Stutgard, that Col. Faucit, in the ſervice of his Britannic Majeſty, was preſent on the 4th of this month at a Great Aſſembly in the Duke's palace. This officer it ſeems is to continue for ſome time at the Court of Wurtemberg, becauſe the treaty for 4000 Wurtembergers, who were to be taken into the Britiſh pay, is not yet entirely compleated. The Duke deſires, it is ſaid, as advantageous conditions as thoſe granted to the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel. Beſides, by the different reductions which are to be made by this Prince in his little army, it conſiſts at preſent of little more than 2000 effective men; ſo that to find the 4000, and not ſtrip the country entirely of an armed force, conſiderable levies muſt be made, to which the States of the Dutchy object: They have repreſented to their Sovereign, "that the ceding his troops to a foreign power might be a temporary advantage to his private coffer, but this advantage would not be equal to the real and permanent loſs the country would ſuſtain by it, in depriving it of the flower of their youth, and in taking away the beſt hands from agriculture, which makes the true riches of a people, &c." Tho' the convention with the Margrave of Brandenburg-Anſpach and Bareith is not ſubject to the ſame difficulty, yet they write from Franconia, that the means employed to compleat the corps with which this Prince was to furniſh Great-Britain had cauſed there a great fermentation, and that ſome officers who had refuſed to go and ſerve in America had been diſmiſſed. To exhauſt the country as little as poſſible, ſtrangers were inliſted, and they reckoned to be able to embark as ſoon as the Maine ſhould be navigable.

Frankfort, on the Maine, Feb. 27. Germany, whoſe population has ſo much ſuffered by the wars of this century, ſeems to be ſtill doomed to loſe her inhabitants by conteſts altogether foreign to her, and that are to be decided in another hemiſphere; levies are making throughout the empire with the greateſt expedition; men are engaged without regard to age or ſize; among the recruits are ſome ſcarcely out of childhood. The women and girls, in ſome places, follow their huſbands and their fathers. It begins to be perceivable, that the country becomes more and more deſerted, and agricultuee is deprived of the number of men neceſſary for labour, particularly in the *Lower-Heſſe* and the neighbouring countries, where the women are at preſent obliged to attend the plow and cultivate the earth. It is certain that from theſe reaſons the States of the Duchy of Wurtemberg continue to oppoſe the levies, and that therefore the Duke their Sovereign will only be able to furniſh a corps of 600 Chaſſeurs to the Court of London, inſtead of the 4000 men which had been aſked for the ſervice in America.

Madrid, March 10. A new expedition is talked of, and orders are given for raiſing 15000 more men. An embargo is laid on all ſhips at Seville, which ſerve as tranſport ſhips for ammunition, &c. to Cadiz, in order that Seville may be put in a proper ſtate of defence.

Vienna, March 18. By letters from Peterſburgh we learn, that a conſiderable reinforcement of Ruſſian troops hath been ſent into the Crimea, and according to all appearance there will be a numerous army to open the campaign. We hear that the Porte is alſo drawing their troops together towards that quarter.

Paris, March 28. Letters from Marſeilles, dated the 16th, bring advice, that they learn, by a ſhip juſt arrived there from Alexandria, that the Engliſh have loſt Madras, in the Eaſt-Indies, and that the place had been ſurprized and ſacked by the native Indians.

Corke, March 27. We are informed that a French ſchooner, bound to Nantz, was ſtopped yeſterday at Cove, and ſeveral letters found on board her directed to the rebels in America. Thoſe letters are ſuppoſed to have been written by ſome friends of the Americans in this city.

Dublin, April 2. So confident are our Bourdeaux merchants that a war with France is inevitable, that a Tartan which was laſt week ſold here by the admiralty, was bought up by ſome of thoſe merchants in order to fit her out as a privateer.

LONDON.

Feb. 19. General Clinton has inſiſted upon a Court-martial before he will reſume his command in America, or even his rank in his Majeſty's ſervice.

Sir Peter Parker and General Clinton, it ſeems, have not yet come to a proper underſtanding, ſince the Carolina bar affair; ſeveral letters of a very warm and ſpirited nature are ſaid to have paſſed between them.

Lord George Germaine pleads, he meant the *garbling* General Clinton's letter as an act of friendſhip to that gallant officer, declaring, it contained a variety of information that muſt have made much againſt him;—that fact however remains to be proved.

March 1. Lord North carried Dr. Price's additional obſervations to the King—*Here is a pamphlet, Sir, which attempts to prove that your Majeſty is making yourſelf very faſt the maſter of your ſubjects liberty, that France is going to overwhelm us, that there is nothing but virtue in America, and villainy in England,* "Poor man!" replied the King, "Does he rave through poverty, or madneſs?"—*Both, I take it for granted.* "But if he is poor let ſome money be given him, and he will then have a better opinion of us."

March 3. The reſult of Dr. Franklin's negotiations at the court of France will not end, it is thought, at preſent, in a war between the two nations. The ſyſtem embraced by the French Miniſtry is to go every length in ſupporting the Colonies, without engaging in a war. Among other aſſiſtance, they are to furniſh ſix ſail of Genoeſe built men of war of the line, with every neceſſary on board. This is to be done by one ſhip at a time; they are to go to Martinico and St. Lucia, and there be delivered up to the American crews, and captains commiſſioned by the Congreſs to take the command. They are alſo to be ſupplied at Cape-Francois, and Nicola Mole, in St. Domingo, with whatever powder and ball, arms and artillery they may want. Payment for the whole is ſettled to be made by inſtallments, and a ceſſion of territory to France, with very great advantages in commerce. Artillery is what they want greatly, as all their home-made failed them;—and this is what they will get with great eaſe of the French.

No General Officers are to go out with the reinforcements this ſpring; but all promotions are to be made from the officers now ſerving in America, in order to encourage the ſervice.

March 4. Gen. Clinton, attended by his Aid de Camp, was at the levee yeſterday, for the firſt time ſince his arrival from America.

Great numbers of private letters are in town from France and Holland, which ſpeak in the ſtrongeſt terms upon the vigour with which all ſorts of military preparations are carrying on in the various parts of France.

Stocks are falling every day in conſequence of the French news, which certainly hodes a ſpeedy war with the two countries.

March 6. General Clinton has had ſeveral private conferences with the King, upon the conduct of the next campaign, and has ſtrongly aſſured the King, that if the Americans are well ſupplied with arms, ammunition and artillery by France, all which articles they want more than courage, they will be able to make very effective reſiſtance next campaign, unleſs Gen. Howe has a force of at leaſt 50,000 men.

March 7. In caſe of a French and Spaniſh war, the only hope of the kingdom will lie in the militia; and ſo dilatory is government in preparing againſt the evil day, that not above two thirds of it were ever raiſed, and not five regiments completely diſciplined; but none of the miniſters allow that there is any danger of a quarrel with the houſe of Bourbon; believing the repeated aſſurances of the French miniſtry, which ſpeak nothing but peace, however, certain it is that they mean nothing but war.

The additional corps, which are to be ſent from Germany to America this ſeaſon, are to amount to 11 600 men; alſo 3590 from Great-Britain, and 2000 from Ireland. This is the preſent arrangement, but will probably be increaſed.—[*A puff.*]

Orders, we hear, are iſſued from the War-Office to raiſe immediately ſix regiments of Infantry, four Scotch and two Iriſh, to conſiſt of two battalions each, to replace thoſe now preparing to embark for America.

An expreſs is ſaid to have been received laſt night from Lord Stormont, at the Secretary of State's Office, the contents of which is thought to be of the moſt diſagreeable nature to Adminiſtration; an open rupture with that Court is ſuppoſed to be the immediate conſequence.

The arrival of General Clinton from America, and in ſuch a temper, has alarmed Lord George Germaine not a little. As ſoon as it was whiſpered about Court that he was expected, a courier was diſpatched to Portſmouth with very flattering propoſals, to prevent, if poſſible, his viſiting this metropolis, and to perſuade him to reimbark on board a frigate immediately for America: Nothing, however, would ſatisfy him but a *perſonal* explanation of matters, and a *perſonal* redreſs of grievances from the acting Secretary of State, through whom he attributed the ſuppreſſion of the chief part of his letter on the unfortunate affair of Charles-Town, which if it had appeared in the Gazette, as he had every reaſon, being commanding officer of the land forces, to expect, his character would have been freed from certain imputations, which he is informed by his friends the public have now unjuſtly thrown upon it.

General Clinton, it is ſaid, abſolutely refuſes to return to the command in America, unleſs his letter is even at this time publiſhed in the Gazette, with an apologetical appendix from a certain perſon high in office.

March 8. It is pretty certain, that directions have lately been ſent by government to withdraw the troops from Canada, and ordering them to join General Howe at New York, as ſoon as poſſible.

Poſitive orders are ſent to Sir William Howe not to weaken his force by detached expeditions; in conſequence of which Rhode-Iſland will be evacuated.

A correſpondent begs the public to obſerve two or three things in the laſt Gazette: It makes General Howe call it "leaving the purſuit," when Waſhington had cut off his retreat from New-York.—It tells us an ugly ſtory, when it makes three Heſſian Regiments amount to no more than 700 men. Will miniſtry allow, that the army is already ſo reduced, that a regiment contains but 233, which went over with 650? If not ſo reduced, then the Gazette tells lies. Why ſhould not a ſtate paper meet with the ſame fate?

March 12. In caſe Lord North ſhould not be well enough to open the budget himſelf, Mr. Cornwall is to be his deputy upon that occaſion. It will be one of the moſt difficult ones that ever occurred: if two eſſential points are attempted to be explained, firſt the real amount of the unfunded debt, which is accumulating ſo rapidly every day, and ſecondly, the ſituation in which we ſtand reſpecting the Houſe of Bourbon.

March 13. Dr. Franklin is certainly ſet out, or upon the point of ſetting out, upon a journey to Vienna;—in order to open a negotiation of the utmoſt conſequence with the Emperor.

Lord Stormont has written home, that there is great reaſon to apprehend the above journey is undertaken in conſequence of ſome intimations given by the Imperial agents to the Doctor.

It is not at all improbable, that the Houſe of Auſtria may ſupport the Americans, as it is well known, that that Court is upon the worſt terms with the Court of Hanover. And an object in meditation is the improvement of the trade of the port of Trieſte, which the Emperor is known to have exceedingly at heart. It is ſuppoſed, that Dr. Franklin has authority to offer from the Congreſs ſuch conditions as will be flattering to the higheſt degree.

A diſpatch was ſent off from Lord Suffolk's office about a week ago for Vienna, in conſequence of the above intelligence.

March 20. There is not a doubt but that a French ſquadron of ſix ſail of the line, with frigates, are ſailed for America. Admiralty, conſcious of this, commiſſioned on Tueſday ſeven ſail of the line, beſides frigates.

A diſpatch of great importance, concerning the raiſing ſome entire regiments of Iriſh Catholics, has been ſent to the Earl of Buckinghamſhire.

An order of Iriſh Knighthood is ſhortly to be inſtituted, of which the King is to be the Sovereign.

A gentleman who is juſt arrived from Peterſburgh aſſures us, that the utmoſt expedition is uſing at Riga, Memel, and Cronſtadt, in order to fit out a conſiderable naval force by the ſummer; and military preparations are making over all the Ruſſian empire.

March 28. Orders are ſent to Ireland for getting ready proviſions ſufficient to load 40 ſail of tranſports for America, which are to be at Corke by the 20th of April next.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, March 26.

"Two thouſand recruits from our barracks have within theſe few days embarked for America.

"So great is the multiplicity of buſineſs here in fitting and repairing ſhips for ſea, that the artificers and workmen are as full as they were in the heights of a war."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, March 27.

"This morning the wind coming round to the eaſtward, the following ſhips ſailed from St. Helen's, viz. the Iſis and Camel men of war, and Bute armed ſhip, with the tranſports and victuallers under their convoy, for New-York.

April 3. The defeat of the Heſſians at Trenton was primarily owing to a diſpute which ſubſiſted between the Engliſh and the German troops. Col. Rhall, apprehending he ſhould be attacked by ſuperior numbers, required of Lord Cornwallis a reinforcement. Two regiments under Col. Grant were detached for the purpoſe. The Engliſh troops ſhewed a reluctance to aſſiſt the Heſſians, and halted for a few hours, during which interval Col. Rhall was defeated.

The diſputes between the Engliſh and the Heſſian troops originated from the following incident. An officer of the regiment of Loſberg engaged ſome Engliſh officers at Princeton in a converſation reſpecting military diſcipline. An Engliſh officer, whether heated by liquor, or iraſcible thro' paſſion, replied to the German by throwing a punch bowl at his head. The inſult was properly reſented; and the ſeeds of diſcord being thus unhappily ſown, a crop of evils enſued. The privates, adopting the quarrels of their officers, indulged themſelves in frequent rencounters.

If we credit the tale-bearers of the Miniſtry, the defeat of the Heſſians at Trenton is to be aſcribed to the *drunkenneſs* of Col. Rhall. *Lord Weymouth* is the beſt judge whether there is any *virtue* in ſuch a palliative.

There was ſomething very ominous in the diſeaſe of Lord North. He was ſeized with a *ſudden ſtoppage of the circulation*. Should a diſorder of the kind affect our *paper currency*, the death of the body-politic would inevitably follow.

April 8. Our Miniſter at the Hague aſſumed an air of authority when he preſented his laſt memorial, but the anſwer has taught him a little more humility.

We are now, it ſeems, acquainted with the ſecret deſtination of the French fleet. It muſt be of prodigious conſequence to the nation, if the French ſhould execute their deſign before our ſhips are out of port.

A private letter received from Liſbon brings advice, that an American privateer of 20 guns had put into the Tagus, but was ordered to depart immediately, which ſhe did, and the next day off the rock of Liſbon fell in with two ſtout Portugueſe merchant ſhips, which the privateer made prizes of, and carried with her.

A letter from Amſterdam ſays, it may be relied on that the States General have ordered ſeveral men of war to be got ready as ſoon as poſſible, to ſail for their ſettlements in the Weſt-Indies, the commanders of which have poſitive orders not to ſuffer any Engliſh ſhip of war to prevent the Dutch in thoſe parts from trading with whom they may think it will be moſt to their advantage.

Advice was yeſterday received in town from Cadiz of the ſailing of the Glorious and Subtle men of war from that port, with 1000 troops on board, for Carthagena.

CHARLESTOWN *(South-Carolina) May* 15.

The chaſtiſement the Cherokee Indians received laſt winter, by the exertions of theſe Southern ſtates, has had a very happy effect. For thoſe Indians have lately not only ſeized on all the goods, horſes, and other effects of the traders, which the King's Superintendant and his agents had introduced amongſt them, but alſo three of their perſons, and were conducting them to Seneca, near which place they found means to make their eſcape in the night; but ſeveral parties were immediately ſent out after them.

May 26. We have this moment received authentic advices, that a treaty of peace was concluded and ſigned, on Tueſday laſt, the 20th inſtant, between commiſſioners on the part of the Southern United States and the Cherokee nation of Indians, whereby theſe Indians cede all their lands on this ſide the Unacaye, from Virginia to the Creeks, to this ſtate.

June 2. Laſt Thurſday arrived at a ſafe port, the prize brig Appalachicola, William Morwick late maſter, from London, bound for St. Auguſtine, but intercepted on the 21ſt ult. by the Comet brigantine of war belonging to this ſtate, Capt. Edward Allen, who fell in with her near St. Auguſtine, about midnight, chaſed and rowed after her till daylight, and then ſhe might have eſcaped, had not her rigging, ſails, &c. been terribly ſhattered during the chace. The cargoe is of great value, and conſiſts of as good an aſſortment of dry goods, and other articles, as could have been picked for this market.

The ſchooner Franklin, Capt. Green, laden with arms, &c. was chaſed aſhore upon the Caicos bank, by an Engliſh frigate, on the 12th of May laſt; as was alſo the Sturdy Beggar privateer of Baltimore. The privateer was got off, but the ſchooner not. Capt. Granbury of Virginia, ſeeing the ſchooner the next day, went to her aſſiſtance, ſaved part of the cargoe, took off the people, and has brought them to a ſafe port. Capt. Granbury is apprehenſive that Captain Garrigues, in a brigantine for Philadelphia, was taken by an enemy's ſloop on the 13th.

BOSTON, June 12.

The following letter was received by a gentleman in Cambridge, from a perſon of character and veracity in a town on the frontiers of the State of New-Hampſhire, about 140 *miles from Fort St. John's, in Canada, viz.*

Cohoſs, Haverhill, June 2, 1777.

"One of our ſcouting parties is returned from Canada this day with ſeveral Frenchmen, who report, that there are about 300 men of the Britiſh army ſtationed at Iſle aux Noix, 200 at St. John's, and 30 only at Chamblee; a number of others quartered up and down through the country, to keep the Canadians in order, who very generally refuſe to take up arms; ſome of them ſuffer impriſonment rather than enter the Engliſh ſervice.---The Indians too have determined not to take up arms againſt the Americans; they have diſperſed and gone to their homes.---Gen. Burgoyne arrived at Quebec the 10th of May, but without recruits; he tells them there are 30 ſail of tranſports with troops coming after him.------The Heſſian and Britiſh ſoldiers have been very ſickly, near half of them dead out of 7000 men, and the reſt refuſe going out of garriſon to fight, alledging their times are out. Two regiments were lately marched off for Quebec, and another going; 'tis ſuppoſed they have ſome expectation of a French fleet coming up the river St. Lawrence. Theſe are favourable circumſtances, and believe they may be depended upon."

Friday laſt arrived in a ſafe port the ſnow Sally, a prize taken by Capt. Harriden, in the brig Tyrannicide, belonging to this State, having on board a variety of European goods, among which are 3 or 4000 blankets. This veſſel, with the Intrepid, Saliſbury, Jane and Ann, were loaded by a merchant in London, and ſailed in company, their cargoes amounting to £ 22,000, and conſigned to a gentleman in Quebec.—We hope Capt. Harriden will meet with the other three veſſels, as we underſtand he was in purſuit of them when the prize-maſter left him.—The Sally's cargo amounts to near 6000 l. Sterling, and in articles as beneficial for the States of America, as for Mr. Carleton, or any Britiſh ſubjects at Quebec.

We alſo learn that Captain Harriden has taken a tranſport, bound from Ireland to New-York, with 63 Heſſian ſoldiers on board, which may be hourly looked for.

Capt. Fiſk, in the Maſſachuſetts, has likewiſe taken a ſhip with 84 Heſſians on board, which are arrived in a ſafe port. Theſe two tranſports were part of a fleet of 14 ſail, under convoy of two frigates, with about 600 recruits, which ſailed from Ireland about the 10th of May, and poſſibly have arrived by this time, and no doubt we ſhall receive a pompous account from Gaine's lying Gazette, of a reinforcement of as many thouſands as there are hundreds. Nine ſail of tranſports ſailed at the ſame time for Quebec, with troops, making up, we hear, in the whole 1500 men.

Saturday laſt returned into port a prize brig, bound from hence for South Carolina, laden with rum, ſugar, &c. She was taken on her paſſage by one of the enemy's cruizers, and afterwards retaken by the Tartar privateer, belonging to this State.

Sunday arrived ſafe in port a prize ſhip from Tinby, in Wales, with about 140 tons of coals. She was taken by the ſchooner ——, of this port, Capt. Daniel M'Neil.

Laſt Friday a company of the American artillery, under the command of David Allen, Eſq; ſet off from this town for General Waſhington's head-quarters.

HARTFORD, June 16.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Granville to his friend in this town, dated June 14.

"Laſt night I got home from Ticonderoga, which place I left the 8th inſtant. Our army are all in good ſpirits, and are under no apprehenſions of an attack from the enemy this ſummer.—It is very healthy in the army; and the proviſions are all extraordinary good.—The army is about 4000 ſtrong."

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 25.

Extract of a letter from General WASHINGTON *to* CONGRESS, *dated Middle-Brook, June* 20, 1777.

"When I had the honour of addreſſing you laſt, I informed you that the main body of the enemy had marched from Brunſwick, and extended their van as far as Somerſet Court-houſe. I am now to acquaint you, that after encamping between theſe two poſts, and beginning a line of redoubts, they changed their ground yeſterday morning, and in the courſe of the preceding night, and returned to Brunſwick again, burning as they went ſeveral valuable dwelling-houſes.

"I muſt obſerve, and with peculiar ſatisfaction I do it, that on the firſt notice of the enemy's movements, the Militia aſſembled in the moſt ſpirited manner, firmly determined to give them every annoyance in their power, and to afford us every poſſible aid. This I thought it my duty to mention, in juſtice to their conduct, and I am inclined to believe that General Howe's return, thus ſuddenly made, muſt have been in conſequence of the information he received that the people were in and flying to arms in every quarter to oppoſe him."

Extract of another letter from General Waſhington to Congreſs, dated Head-Quarters, Middle-Brook, June 22, 1777, *Eleven o' clock, P. M.*

"I have the honour and pleaſure to inform you that the enemy evacuated Brunſwick this morning and retired to Amboy, burning many houſes as they went along; ſome of them, from the appearance of the flames, were conſiderable buildings.

"From ſeveral pieces of information, and from a variety of circumſtances, it was evident that a move was in agitation, and it was the general opinion that it was intended this morning. I therefore detached three brigades, under the command of Major-General Green, to fall upon their rear, and kept the main body of the army paraded upon the heights, to ſupport them if there ſhould be occaſion. A party of Colonel Morgan's regiment of light-infantry attacked and drove the Heſſian picket about ſun-riſe, and upon the appearance of General Wayne's brigade, and Morgan's regiment (who got firſt to the ground) oppoſite Brunſwick, the enemy immediately croſſed the bridge to the eaſt ſide of the river, and threw themſelves into redoubts which they had before conſtructed. Our troops advanced briſkly upon them, upon which they quitted the redoubts, without making an oppoſition, and retired by the Amboy road. As all our troops, from the difference of their ſtations in camp, had not come up when the enemy began to move off, it was impoſſible to check them, as their numbers were far greater than we had any reaſon to expect, being, as we were informed afterwards, between four and five thouſand men. Our people purſued them as far as Piſcataway, but finding it impoſſible to overtake them, and fearing they might be led on too far from the main body, they returned to Brunſwick. By information of the inhabitants, General Howe, Lord Cornwallis and General Grant, were in the town when the alarm was firſt given, but they quitted it very ſoon after.

"In the purſuit, Col. Morgan's rifle-men exchanged ſeveral ſharp fires with the enemy, which, it is imagined, did conſiderable execution. I am in hopes that they afterwards fell in with General Maxwell, who was detached laſt night with a ſtrong party to lie between Brunſwick and Amboy, in order to interrupt any convoys or parties that might be paſſing. But I have yet heard nothing from him.

"General Green deſires me to make mention of the conduct and bravery of General Wayne and Colonel Morgan, and of their officers and men, upon this occaſion, as they conſtantly advanced upon an enemy far ſuperior to them in numbers, and well ſecured behind ſtrong redoubts.

"General Sullivan advanced from Rocky-hill to Brunſwick with his diviſion, but as he did not receive his order of march till very late at night, he did not arrive till the enemy had been gone ſome time."

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from the Camp at Middle-Brook, dated June 23.

"I wrote two letters yeſterday by different expreſſes, giving an account of our being in poſſeſſion of Brunſwick, and the enemy retreating to Amboy, where we now hear their main body have reached; their advance guard about four miles between Woodbridge and Bonum-town; General Maxwell was near them, alſo Gen. Parſons, with his brigade, and Lord Stirling, with his diviſion, is between them and our camp here; near 6000 remain (of our troops) in Brunſwick.

"The enemy have thrown their bridge (deſtined for the Delaware) acroſs the Sound from Amboy to Staten-Iſland, by which it is clear they deſign to retreat, if cloſely purſued; the weather laſt night and this morning has been ſo wet that nothing could be done, otherwiſe, I believe, we ſhould have moved nearer to them; their retreat has been attended with ſuch a deſtruction of property, that marks their deſpair of poſſeſſing this country; and Sir William Howe's reputation, as a General, muſt be greatly leſſened in their own eyes. A want of confidence in a Commander in Chief, and the troops diſpirited as theirs muſt be, can leave them no great proſpect of ending the campaign with much advantage, which has opened ſo inglorioufly."

On Thurſday laſt the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth adjourned to Wedneſday, the third day of September next.

IN CONGRESS, *June* 20, 1777.

Reſolved, That a corps of invalids be formed, conſiſting of eight companies, each company to have one Captain, two Lieutenants, two Enſigns, five ſergeants, ſix corporals, two drummers, two fifers, and one hundred men. This corps to be employed in garriſons, and for guards in cities and other places, where magazines or arſenals are placed; as alſo to ſerve as a military ſchool for young gentlemen, previous to their being appointed to marching regiments; for which purpoſe all the ſub-altern officers, when off duty, ſhall be obliged to attend a mathematical ſchool, appointed for the purpoſe to learn geometry, arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, and the extraction of roots; and that the officers of this corps ſhall be obliged to contribute one day's pay in every month, and ſtoppages ſhall be made of it accordingly, for the purpoſe of purchaſing a regimental library of the moſt approved authors on tacticks and the petite guerre; that ſome officers from this corps be conſtantly employed in the recruiting ſervice, in the neighbourhood of the places in which they ſhall be ſtationed; that all recruits ſo made ſhall be brought into the corps and drilled, and afterwards draughted into other regiments, as occaſion may require. *Extract from the Minutes,*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

The printers are requeſted to publiſh this reſolution in their ſeveral news-papers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE friends and ſupporters of American Independence in this State are deſired to take notice, That the teſt, or oath or affirmation of allegiance, cannot be taken in this city and places adjacent after the firſt day of July next enſuing.

I am informed that the State of Maryland are likewiſe about paſſing a teſt act, and that they intend laying taxes afterwards on all perſons who ſhall neglect or refuſe to take it; and as it is probable ſomething of the ſame kind may be hereafter done in this State, this notice therefore is given to all Whigs, whether for or againſt the preſent Conſtitution, that they may not by their omiſſion deprive themſelves of the advantages which the teſt act is intended to give them.

N. B. Perſons omitting to take the teſt cannot vote at the next election, nor yet on the queſtion, *for* or *not for* a Convention. Nothing is to be paid by the perſons who take the teſt. *PRO BONO PUBLICO.*

Juſt publiſhed (price Fifteen pence ſingle, or Twelve Shillings per dozen) and now ſelling by SYNNER *and* CIST, *in Second-ſtreet, ſix doors above Arch-ſtreet,*

The CONSTITUTION of the State of NEW-YORK.

CHOICE new RICE, in Tierces and half Tierces, Indigo, Deer-ſkins, Sago Powder, a ſmall half-worn Cable, and ſome Junk, &c. to be ſold by

June 25, 1777. † BRIGHT and PECHIN.

Philadelphia, June 21, 1777.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wedneſday, the 9th day of July next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, at the Coffee-Houſe in this city,

TWO LOTS of GROUND the one of them ſituate on the north ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet (commonly called Race-ſtreet) between Delaware Front-ſtreet and Second-ſtreet, in the ſaid city, containing in breadth, on the ſaid Saſſafras-ſtreet, 32 feet, and in length 51 feet; on this lot there are erected 3 meſſuages or tenements, one of them brick, and the other two wooden frame, two ſtories high, with good garrets and cellars, and a baker's oven in the cellar of one of them. And the other lot, adjoining the aforeſaid lot, containing in breadth, eaſt and weſt, 18 feet, and in depth, north and ſouth, 20 feet. The whole clear of groundrent, and now lets for 60 l. per annum. The premiſes will be ſhewn to any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, by applying to PETER THOMSON, Conveyancer, nearly oppoſite to them.

June 14, 1777.

THE Subſcriber, living in Maxatawny, in Berks county, hereby gives notice to the heirs of GEORGE WINTER, deceaſed, to come, about the ſecond of Auguſt next, and receive what is due to them from the eſtate of the deceaſed; if they do not appear at that time, he will no longer be anſwerable for the ſame. ¶ GEORGE SASAMAN, Executor.

June 21, 1777.

MADE his eſcape, this morning, over the wall of the goal of Burlington, a certain man, who goes by the name of *Stephen Flood*, about 40 years of age, thick and well ſet, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, ſandy hair and beard, has loſt one of his fore teeth; had on, when he went off, a blue jacket, made ſailor faſhion, blue breeches, a round hat; he has a brother-in-law lives near South-Amboy, and a wife and family (as he ſays) in Perth-Amboy, and it is thought he will make towards one of thoſe places. Whoever takes up ſaid *Flood*, and delivers him at the goal in Burlington, ſhall receive *Eight Dollars* reward, paid by EPHRAIM PHILLIPS. 7 ſ 6.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away on Sunday, June 8th, from Moſelem Forge, in Berks county, a Negroe man, named GREG, a ſtrong, chunky fellow, about 30 years of age, ſomewhat bandy legged; had on, and took with him, a blue coat and jacket, a good pair of deerſkin and white drilling breeches, and linen trowſers, blue ſtockings and good ſhoes. He ran away once before, was taken up in the Jerſeys, and ſecured in Eaſtown goal. Whoever will take up ſaid runaway, and ſecure him in any goal, ſo that the owners of ſaid forge may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by DANIEL UTREL, at ſaid forge, or JACOB WINEY, in Philadelphia. ¶ 7 ſ 6.

North Wales townſhip, Philadelphia county, June 21, 1777.

CAME to the plantation of Michael Cowſler, the 18th of May laſt, a black Mare Colt, about two years old, about 12 or 13 hands high, with a bald face, and one white foot. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, by MICHAEL COWSLER. ¶

Darby, June 24, 1777.

CAME to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, on the 20th inſtant, three HORSES, one black, the other two brown. The owner or owners are deſired to come and prove their property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be ſold, in three weeks from this date. ANN RITCHARDS. ¶

misconduct of the surgeons. I heartily join with you in reprobating their proceeding, and shall esteem it a favour, if you will point out the persons, and furnish me with such proofs of their guilt as you may be possessed of.

The more effectually to exonerate yourself from the consequences imputed to the neglect or ill-treatment of the prisoners, you assert they had every comfort and assistance from you that your situation would admit; and that they wanted nothing but money and clothing, which ought to have been furnished by me.

Had we left your prisoners with us to depend entirely upon the supplies they drew immediately from you, their condition would have been little better than that of ours in your hands. Your officers and soldiers can both inform you, that they experienced every mark of public and private generosity that could be shewn them; frequent instances might be adduced, that, on notice of your men being in want, orders were immediately given that necessaries should be procured for them. Every thing was done on our part to facilitate any steps you took for the same end. You were permitted to have an agent among us, countenanced by public authority, and allowed every latitude he could wish, to enable him to execute his office. I am sorry to say the same conduct has not been observed towards us, and that there are instances to show that, far from endeavouring to remove the difficulties that necessarily lay in our way to making such ample supplies as we could wish, obstacles have been made, that might very well have been waved. A late instance of this is to be found in your refusing to let us have a procuring agent with you, who might purchase what was necessary to supply the wants of our men.—You must be sensible that for want of a regular mode being adjusted for mutually conveying supplies, there was a necessity for an exercise of generosity on both sides. This was done by us, and we supposed would have been done by you, which made us less anxious in providing than we should have been, had we foreseen what has really happened. We ascribed every deficiency on your part to the indeterminate situation of affairs in this respect; and, looking forward to a more provident arrangement of the matter, we thought it our duty not to let the prisoners with us be destitute of any thing requisite for their preservation, and imagined that your reasonings and feelings would have been the same. Your saying we were frequently advised of their distress is of little avail—It was not done until it was too late to remedy the ill consequences of the past neglect, and till our prisoners were already reduced to a miserable extremity. I wish their sufferings may not have been encreased, in the article of clothing, by their being deprived of what they had through the rapacity of too many of their captors; reports of this kind have not been wanting.

You farther observe, that my own experience would suggest whether our army, in the course of the last campaign, was not subject to the same calamitous mortality with the prisoners in your possession. I cannot but confess that there was a great degree of sickness among us; but I can assure you, that the mortality bore no kind of resemblance to that which was experienced by the prisoners with you, and that the disorders in the camp had nearly ceased before the captivity of a large proportion of them. The garrison that fell into your hands, on the 16th of November, was found, I am convinced, in good health.

In reply to my intimation that it would have been happy if the expedient of sending out our men had been earlier thought of, you are pleased to say that the event has proved the caution with which you ought to have adopted the measure. What inference can be drawn from my refusing to account for prisoners scarcely alive, and by no means in an exchangeable condition, to warrant an insinuation that I should have done the same had they been released under different circumstances, let your own candour determine.

But then you ask, "How is the cause of debility in prisoners to be ascertained?" This seems to be considered as a perplexing question. For my part, I cannot view it as involving any great difficulty. There is no more familiar mode of reasoning than from effects to causes, even in matters of the most interesting importance. In the subject before us, the appearance of the prisoners, and what eventually happened, proved that they had been hardly dealt with; but their joint asseverations, aided by the information of others, not interested in the distress more than as they regarded the rights of humanity, established the fact too firmly for incredulity itself to doubt it.

I should hardly believe you to be serious in your application of the exception, to which you allude, to the case of Major General Lee, if you had not persisted in a discrimination respecting him. I did not entertain the most distant idea that he could have been supposed to come under the description contained in it; and to force such a construction upon that gentleman's circumstances, however it may be an evidence of ingenuity, is but an indifferent specimen of candour. I still adhere to what I have already advanced on this head, and can by no means think of departing from it.

I am now to give you my final decision on the subject of your demands. In doing this I can little more than repeat what I have already said. I am extremely desirous of a general exchange on liberal and impartial principles, and it is with great concern I find that a matter so mutually interesting is impeded by unnecessary obstacles. But I cannot consent to its taking place on terms so disadvantageous as those you propose, and which appear to me so contrary to justice and the spirit of the agreement.

I think it proper to declare, that I wish the difference between us to be adjusted on a generous and equitable plan, and mean not to avail myself of the relaxement of the prisoners, to extort any thing from you not compatible with the strictest justice. Let a reasonable proportion of prisoners, to be accounted for, be settled, and General Lee declared exchangeable, when we shall have an officer of yours of equal rank in our possession; I ask no more. These being done, I shall be happy to proceed to a general exchange. But, in the mean time, I am willing that a partial one should take place for the prisoners now in your hands as far as those in ours will extend, except with respect to Lieut. Col. Campbell and the Hessian field officers, who will be detained till you recognize General Lee a prisoner of war, and place him on the footing I claim.

This latter proposition I am induced to make, from the distinction which your letter, of the 22d of May, seems to hold forth; and I think it necessary to add, that your conduct towards prisoners will govern mine.

The situation of Lieut. Col. Campbell, as represented to you, is such as I neither wished nor approve. Upon the first intimation of his complaints, I wrote upon the subject, and hoped there would have been no farther cause of uneasiness. That gentleman, I am persuaded, will do me the justice to say, he has received no ill treatment at my instance. Unnecessary severity and every species of insult I despise, and I trust none will ever have just reason to censure me in this respect. I have written again on your remonstrance, and have no doubt such a line of conduct will be adopted, as will be consistent with the dictates of humanity, and agreeable to both his and your wishes. I am, Sir, with due respect,

Your most obedient servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

His Excellency General Sir William Howe.

WHEREAS I ELIZABETH, the wife of *JAMES SHANKS*, of Cumberland township, in the county of York, in the State of Pennsylvania, having been deserted by my husband above the space of seven years, without any cause known to me, have petitioned the honourable House of Assembly of said State, at their meeting in General Assembly on the 12th day of May last, to be divorced from the above JAMES SHANKS, for the reasons aforesaid: I have therefore thought proper, upon further advice, to give this public notice to all whom it may concern, that if any person or persons have any lawful objections to offer against my obtaining a free and legal divorce, they may propose them to the General Assembly, at their next meeting, on the first day of September; when and where I am determined to prosecute my petition, according to the premises.

ELIZABETH M'FARRAN,
June 12, 1777. ‖7s6. ALIAS SHANKS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Norrington township, Philadelphia county, on the 6th instant, a black HORSE, supposed to be 18 or 19 years old, without brand or ear-mark, his hind feet white, and has been shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, in six weeks from the date hereof, or he will be sold for the same.

June 21, 1777. ‡ JAMES SHANNON.

Philadelphia, May 23, 1777.

To be sold by ANDREW CRAIG, at the Corner of Combe's-Alley, in Front-street, above Market-street,

NINETY DOZEN of *German* SCYTHES, of the best Sort. Likewise an Assortment of IRONMONGERY. ‖6w.

TEN DOZEN GRASS SCYTHES FOR SALE, made by *THOMAS GOUCHER*, CUTLER, in Market-street, at the Sign of the Scythe, next Door to the Sign of the Black Horse, between Fourth and Fifth-streets.

N. B. WANTED, a smart Negroe, from 18 to 24 Years of Age, for which a good Price will be given. Enquire as above. †

Germantown, June 10, 1777.

To be SOLD by way of public VENDUE, on the 26th day of this instant,

A THREE-STORY HOUSE, known by the name of The White-horse Tavern, with stabling barn, and spring-house; and another small dwelling-house adjoining to it, with about twenty acres of land in the whole. A lot of twelve acres thereof is part of it very good meadow ground, and the rest sowed with winter grain. Another lot of five acres, sowed with winter grain; and a lot of an acre and three-quarters, whereon is a fine orchard, with excellent fruit trees.

There will also be sold at the same time, Horses and cows, harrows and ploughs, all sorts of houshold and kitchen furniture, and many other things too tedious to mention. The sale to begin at one o'clock on said day, where due attendance will be given by ADAM HAAS. ‖7s6.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the 12th of August next,

THAT noted and well accustomed Inn, in Market-street, known by the Sign of the Conestogoe Waggon, lately kept by the Widow Jenkins, and now in the tenure of Isaac Greentree. For terms, enquire of the Widow JENKINS, between Sixth and Seventh-streets, in Market-street. ¶

N. B. The tenant if he chuses may have the house next door.

Philadelphia, June 2, 1777.

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber, about the first of May last, a black HORSE, supposed to be a stray. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. DANIEL JOY. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE MAN, about 25 Years of Age, fit for Town or Country Business. Enquire of Captain JOHN MULLET, in Pine-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, Philadelphia. ¶

SIX POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED away or stolen, last Friday night, out of a field, on the Reading road, near the Swedes Ford, TWO HORSES; one of them is a young horse, about 14 hands high, a bright BAY, round bodied, well made, one or both of his hind feet white, with a small streak of white in the face, both trots and paces, his mane and tail black. The other is a SORREL, about 16 hands high, pretty well made before, slope rumped, long legged, raw boned, bald face, large ears, trots altogether, he has a small tuft of white hair upon one hip. Whoever secures the said horses, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive the above reward for both, or Three Pounds for each of them, and reasonable charges, paid by

June 2, 1777. ‖7s6. HUGH HODGE.

STRAYED, or was stolen away, on the night of the 25th of May, from the plantation of William Brooks, living in Haverford township, Chester county, a likely bay MARE, about 14 hands high; had a blemish on the near eye, shod all round, can pace and trot; the mare belongs to Matthew Brooks, of Limerick township, Philadelphia county. Whoever takes up the said mare, and brings her to either of the said places, shall have SIX DOLLARS reward. MATTHEW BROOKS. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN, out of the stable of the subscriber, in Northampton township, Bucks county, on the night of the 28th of May last, a bright bay HORSE, about 14½ hands high, four years old, with a small star in his forehead, his mane hangs the near side, a natural pacer, but can trot some, he was in good order. Whoever takes up the said horse, and brings him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JACOB CARRELL. ¶

CAME to the PLACE of the subscriber, living in New-Britain township, Bucks county, a chestnut sorrel HORSE, about 15 hands high, one white foot, with a star in his forehead, and is 18 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

May 24, 1777. ¶ TOBIAS SCHULL.

CAME to the subscriber, in Cheltenham township, Philadelphia county, on the 13th of May last, three HORSES, the one a black, between 13 and 14 hands high, branded L S; the other a bay, about 13 hands high, branded D W all round; and the other a bay, about 14 hands high, with a bob tail, branded thus 15. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away. JOHN MILLER. ¶

JUST PUBLISHED, and SOLD by STYNER AND CIST, In Second-street, six Doors above Arch-street, (Price 15*d.* single, and *Twelve Shillings* per Dozen)

The LOVE of our COUNTRY.

A SERMON, on Psalm CXXXVII. 5, 6, preached before the Virginia Troops, in New-Jersey. By JOHN HURT, Chaplain. Where also may be had, An ADDRESS to General ST. CLAIR's Brigade, at Ticonderoga.

TWO good GOLD WATCHES (one chased the other plain) and several SILVER ONES, to be sold by *THOMAS HOWARD*, in Second-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets; where all kinds of CLOCK and WATCH WORK are done as usual; he has likewise for Sale, Men and Womens Watch Chains, Strings, &c. &c. ¶

ALL Kinds of ENGRAVING done by JAMES TRENCHARD, in Front-street, five Doors above Market-street, PHILADELPHIA. Likewise the WATCH-MAKING Business carried on, in all its various Branches, at the above Place, by FRANCIS YOUNG. †

Newtown, June 12, 1777.

A COURT of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, was held at Newtown, for the County of Bucks, on Tuesday and Wednesday last; when a special Sessions was appointed to be held on Monday, the 30th instant, for the purpose of receiving petitions for licence to keep Public Houses, returns for Overseers of the Poor, Constables, &c. &c.

¶ *By Order of the Court,* JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Fifth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, on the 24th of May last, a sorrel HORSE, with a star on his face, and ears trimmed, 14 or 15 hands high, about 12 years old, a very heavy trotter, mane untrimmed, the fore legs trimmed, the right leg just above the hoof is white, has been used for draught. Whoever secures said horse, so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by LEWIS STOOTS ‖7s6.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Northampton township, Burlington county, in New Jersey, the 5th of May last, a Negroe man, named *CUFF*, about 25 years of age, country born, and has been bred to plantation business; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and stocky built; he has had the small-pox by inoculation and is not marked with it; had on, when he went away, a new felt hat, a new ozenbrigs shirt, red and black stamped serge waistcoat, reddish brown homespun cloth upper jacket lappelled, and woo en buttons, black and white striped homespun linsey trowsers, yarn stockings, neats leather shoes, with buckles. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and brings him home, or secures him in gaol, so that the owner may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by HENRY BURR, senior. ‖7s6.

The LOAN OFFICE

Is removed to the corner of Arch and Fourth streets, near the College, where constant attendance is given by

THOMAS SMITH, Commissioner of the Loan-Office.

IN CONGRESS, February 26, 1777.

Resolved, That an interest of SIX per cent. per annum be allowed on all sums of money already borrowed, and directed to be borrowed on Loan Office Certificates, although such certificates mention only an interest of four per cent. per annum.

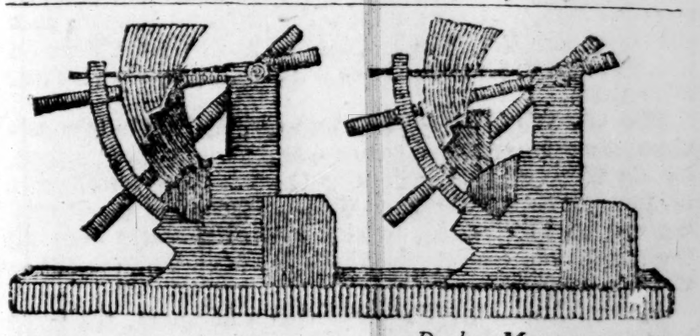
Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1777.

ALL Officers belonging to the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment on the Recruiting Service, and those which have not yet joined the Regiment, are desired to come to Philadelphia Barracks, against the first Day of July next, with all their Recruits Inlistments and every other necessary Preparation for a March, or other Public Service.

¶ CALEB NORTH, Major 10th P. R.



Darby, May 24, 1777.

THE subscriber carries on the fulling and dying business in their various branches, having laid in a sufficient stock of dye wares, and dyes blues, greens, reds, browns clarrets, buffs, and all common cloth colours; also linen and cotton dyed blue. The great expence in procuring dyes, and difficulty in collecting small accounts, induces me to work for cash only; those indebted for work, whose accounts have been long standing, are requested to discharge the same. AARON OAKFORD.

N. B. To be sold by *Leonard Dorsey*, at the corner of Arch and Third-streets, *Francis Townsend*, at his rasping mill, in Goshen township, and said *Oakford*, in Darby, a large quantity of rasped Nicaragua dye wood, for dying browns, clarrets and other high colours; likewise a few kegs of ground redwood. † 6w.

To be sold by the subscriber, or exchanged for a plantation near the city of Philadelphia,

SEVERAL Tracts of LAND, situated in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the Waters of Conemack, and two Lick-Creeks, between the Laurel-Hill and Allegany, about 27 miles eastward of Fort-Ligonier, in a thick settled neighbourhood, and near a grist and saw-mill; the land is remarkably good, and a great proportion of excellent meadow to each tract. Any person desirous of purchasing may be further informed, by enquiring of THOMAS PRYOR, in Water-street. *Philadelphia, May 12, 1777.* ‖6W.

Fifth-Month 6, 1777.

ON First-day night, the 4th instant, was stolen out of the pasture field belonging to Evan James, living in Radnor township, Chester county, near the road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaster, between the sign of the Buck and the Sorrel Horse, a young black MARE, one white hind foot, a small switch tail, shod before, 3 years old this spring. Whoever takes up said Mare, and brings her to the owner, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, or SIX DOLLARS for the Mare and Thief, if secured and brought to justice, and reasonable charges, paid by SAMUEL JAMES, living on the premises. ¶

ANY person that will produce a parcel of GOLDENROD, may be informed by the Printers hereof where they may receive Five Shillings a pound for the same: it must be quite free from mixture of any other plant whatever, entirely free from stalks, and well dried in the shade; it makes as pleasant a tea perhaps as the India, and is excellent against the gravel; and it is now the right time for gathering, the blossoms will be no objection.

*** *The Half-pence, commonly called Old-pence, or Coppers, do now go current, in Pennsylvania and the Jerseys, 12 to the shilling.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.